

PIRATES ON THE HARBOR WATERS

Daring Incursion of Sea Marauders Sunday.

ALL OF THE HORRIBLE DETAILS

SLOOP MARIA OF THE HEALANI CLUB IS TAKEN AFTER A STRUGGLE.

The Captured Crew Turn the Tables
On the Captors and Have All
the Best of the Laugh That
Followed.

The United States Government declared that such a thing as piracy in the harbor of Honolulu has been unknown for a long time and that the followers of Captain Kidd have been driven from these waters, never to return. But contrary to the declaration, there occurred a genuine case of piracy Sunday afternoon. There seems to be no doubt that the facts of the case are as reported, for the persons implicated in the affair are not disposed to be quiet about the circumstances.

It happened something like this: The good sloop Maria, of the Healan Club, was chartered by a select party, consisting of Messrs. M. Johnson, Chapman and Perkins, for a sail on the bay. About 3 o'clock another party composed of W. Harrison, H. Cobb, R. Beverly and Wilhelm Cornfed Maxwell, sallied down to the club house with the intention of going sailing.

Out on the cool blue of the waters of the harbor could be seen the trim lines of the Maria as she heeled before the smart breeze and as they watched, a great longing came over the quartette, to possess themselves of the vessel and enjoy the fine weather.

A plan was formulated and the conspirators soon made ready a small boat to be used in the pursuit of the sloop. For a full hour the second party chased the sloop about the docks but without satisfactory result as far as they were concerned.

It was nearly 5 o'clock when the tired pursuers came within hailing distance and called for the crew of the Maria to throw them a line as they were weary and far spent from their exertions. This occurred the fearful crime of piracy.

R. Beverly Kidd, who claims to be a lineal descendant of the famous mariner of that name, stole forward and when the charitably inclined crew of the sloop threw the line, Kidd made it fast in his initiative way. Dole pulled the small boat up to the Maria and with an exhibition of his justly celebrated horse-laugh, climbed aboard and in the name of the pirates or the high seas took possession of the craft.

The struggle was short, for the superior numbers of the crew of the small boat soon overpowered the defenders and held them captive on their stomachs on the deck of their vessel while they pronounced sentence upon the unfortunate. W. Cornfed Maxwell was chosen arbitrary adjudicator and after considering the matter, he decided to commute the punishment desired by the bloodthirsty Kidd and allow the prisoners to live if they would walk the plank in true pirate style.

One corpulent youth among the captives begged so hard to be saved from the ordeal that a vote was taken on the subject and he was suffered to remain on the sloop.

The plank-walking feature of the entertainment was carried out and the members of the dispossessed crew made their way to the abandoned boat and put back to the club. They arrived sore in spirit but active of body and as much as twenty minutes ahead of the Maria. The treatment accorded the unfortunate crew had caused the boys composing it to have an indelible thirst for revenge and when the boat docked their first move was to get a large dose and form a masked battery commanding the landing stage of the club with a two-inch stream.

Then they sat about the club house and waited in patience for the arrival of their despoilers.

When the Maria came sailing up to dock she was met with a blast of salt-water from the hose and her crew were driven in shame to seek shelter in the depths of the cockpit, while the stream swept the crew from stem to stern.

In the midst of the fusillade, Cobb leaped to leeward and swam ground to the dock and effected a landing. He chased the assaulting party from their stronghold and locked them out of the main portion of the building.

Then the cry arose:
"Now is the time for our deep, dark, horrible revenge, for verily, they are in our hands and we will 'chaw raw beef' on their clothing. We will tie hard knots in their vestments which will defy anything but the Gordian solution."

And forthwith Cobb and Kidd, who are technically termed the four-eyed brothers, because they have to wear glasses to assist their sight, repaired to the locker room and, finding two piles of clothes, spent the major portion of ten minutes in trying the socks and underwear into double hitches and reef knots.

They were congratulating themselves upon the thoroughness of the job when the keen-eyed Maxwell came in and found them doing a few stunts with a pair of duck trousers.

"Hey there!" exclaimed Maxwell. "What the joyous hands above are you doing?"

"Why?" said Kidd.

"Oh, nothing," answered Maxwell.

"except that you have been trying up your own clothes."

BIDS WERE OPENED.

J. J. Belser Captures Contract for Diamond Head Road.

Another step toward a road along the base of Diamond Head was taken yesterday morning. Bids for the construction of the thoroughfare were opened in the office of J. A. McCandless, Superintendent of Public Works. Four tenders were received, and the bid of J. J. Belser was found to be the lowest, providing for the completion of the work according to plans and specifications for \$9840. The construction of the thoroughfare will include dry walls, with a roadbed composed of blue lava rock.

J. R. Higby tendered for the sums \$14,218.60, \$12,437.30 and \$10,102.90, respectively, according to amount and quality of masonry required. D. L. Davis's lump bid called for \$16,000, while the bid of John Kekaula followed close upon that of the successful contractor, calling for \$9975 for 4100 feet of roadway.

St. Andrew's Cathedral.

Tomorrow being the first day of Lent, or Ash Wednesday, there will be Holy Communion at 6:30 a. m. Mattins, Litany and Communion service at 11 a. m. Evensong at 7 p. m. During Lent Mattins will be said daily at 7 p. m. except on Thursdays, when there will be Holy Communion at 6:30 a. m. There will be Evensong daily at 5 p. m. except Wednesdays, when it will be at 7 p. m. Litany on Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 noon. On Sunday evenings the Bishop will preach on the following subjects:

1st Sunday, Feb. 24, The Repentance of Saul.
2nd Sunday, March 3, The Repentance of David.
3rd Sunday, March 10, The Repentance of Ahab.
4th Sunday, March 17, The Repentance of Judas.
5th Sunday, March 24, The Repentance of St. Peter.

CHAPMAN FAVORS BALLOT FOR WOMEN

BELIEVES RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE WOULD ABOLISH THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Speaker Denounced the Enactment
Legalizing Saloons as Devilish
and Hellish—Universal Tidal-wave
of Moral Sentiment Desired.

Before the concourse of people which gathered at the Central Union Church to hear Dr. Chapman of California express his views on the temperance question left the auditorium yesterday evening they fully understood the speaker's attitude upon at least two phases of anti-saloon agitation. That the eminent divine is not in exact accord with the hatchet-wielding methods of Mrs. Carrie Nation in wiping out wet goods dispensaries of Kansas, was made clearly apparent in the course of his address, when he characterized that lady's recent efforts toward saloon extermination as "antics." Again Dr. Chapman declared himself in most emphatic terms as favorable to woman suffrage, and members of the gentler sex present applauded his sentiments in a most hearty manner.

"The saloon must go" seemed to be the gist of the slogan, vigorously sounded by the temperance advocate. One thing most essential to the success of any campaign for good was the necessity of becoming thoroughly imbued with the subject in hand. Up on such a spirit of earnestness being generously manifested, the speaker held, depended the success of the present series of meetings. Dr. Chapman dwelt at some length upon his experiences in anti-saloon work in California, especially at Oakland.

The speaker then took a firm stand on the question of suffrage for women. From the convincing tone of his remarks there were doubtless but a few women present who did not thoroughly believe if there were but a thousand or more men in Honolulu similarly inclined they would enjoy the delicious enjoyment of fighting their way to the city polling places, at the first municipal election under the new charter, and plunking in a shower of votes for councilmen who would declare themselves against the saloon and kindred thirst parlor. Dr. Chapman maintained that men certainly assumed a prerogative in the matter to which by right or justice they were not entitled. He stated that in the presence of the saloon and the drink evil in general it is the woman that suffers the greatest pangs from its blighting presence in the community. Deprived of the power of legislation in any form, the weaker sex must therefore greatly suffer.

The speaker believed if men maintained the exclusive right to express their preferences with the ballot, at least as a matter of common decency and justice they should vote in the interests of women. Dr. Chapman expressed the hope that a great moral and spiritual war would sweep over these islands which, when it came the time to use the ballot in formulating legislative measures, would banish the drink evil from the "Paradise of the Pacific."

Dr. Chapman vividly depicted the great temperance crusades at Colum-

bus, Ohio, some years ago and the manner in which they were conducted. In this connection the speaker took occasion to pour some solid shot into the ranks of those who have it in their power, directly or indirectly, to grant permission for the sale of spirituous liquors. The traffic was characterized as "damning and hellish" and the fellow who stood sponsor for its being carried on was not one whit better than the man behind the bar who takes the coin. A startling word picture of the great army of one million drunkards now in the United States, the result of the legalized liquor traffic, was ably presented.

By timely incident and story, the speaker succeeded in presenting many salient truths. Throughout the entire address he maintained the rapid attention of his auditors. The singing of stirring gospel songs preceding the introduction of the speaker proved a valuable aid, as well as an interesting feature of the service. Dr. Chapman speaks at the church again this evening.

LITTLE VIRGINIA ABREU RESTORED TO HER PARENTS

Wandered Away From Home Near the
Pali and Found a Day Later Asleep
on Steps of the Mormon Church.

The parents of little five-year-old Virginia Abreu, residing out Nuanu valley near the Pali saloon, were well nigh distracted Sunday because of the sudden disappearance of their child, who was only restored to them safe and sound yesterday morning.

In company with an older sister, the child left home Sunday morning with the intention of attending the Catholic church. While waiting for the bus which plies between the Pali and the city, the little one wandered away. Careful and prolonged search failed to reveal the whereabouts of the child, while the companion returned home and notified the parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Abreu, assisted by neighbors, spent the remainder of the day and Sunday night in fruitless inquiry and investigation, and the strange disappearance was reported to the police yesterday morning.

The finding of the lost one came about almost as suddenly as the disappearance. Along about ten o'clock Officer Frank Ferreira, the back inspector, while making his rounds on Punchbowl street, learned particulars of a child that had been seen wandering about in the vicinity of the Mormon church throughout the early morning hours. Soon after the lost child was found fast asleep on the church steps and was promptly brought to the police station, where an affecting reunion between her and almost crazed parents took place.

The little girl was unable to give a very clear account of her adventures, save that she had been well cared for during the night at the home of a Japanese.

Officer Ferreira was fairly showered with heartfelt expressions of thankfulness from the overjoyed father and mother.

DALTON'S LIFE THREATENED BY THREE DRUNKEN MEN

Said They Would Kill Him Before
the Vessel Reached New York—
They Are Placed Under Bonds.

But one case in the District Court was of more than passing concern yesterday. Chief Officer James Dalton of the Hawaiian-American steamship American, appeared as the complaining witness against Fred Beer, Chas. Heppes and Fred Scholtz. The complaining witness declared that the men made violent threats against his life on the 13th. After coming to his stateroom and calling him outside they threatened to kill him before the vessel reached New York. Three witnesses, first assistant engineer Teukel, second officer Clemons and quartermaster Faze, corroborated the statements made by their superior officer. Schultz was the only one of the defense who testified in his own behalf. Judge Wilcox gave the men a bond of \$50 or going to prison for a month. As they had no money, the latter was their only alternative.

Salvors along the waterfront say that it is a scheme of the first officer to rid the ship of the men. On the other hand, the friends of Dalton claim that he has been too patient with the men.

Burglars Are About.

The Operations Are Plainly the Work of Experienced House Breakers.

Several well-planned burglaries were committed Sunday night. H. G. Birt's jewelry store was among the places entered. A pane of glass was taken out of the back door, after which the intruder easily sprung back the bolt. Several valuable pieces of plate were taken. The work bears evidence of having been executed by an experienced cracksmen. The officers have three different individuals under close watch.

Sympathy for Boers.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—At a banquet given at the Vauxhall, in honor of Wilhelm's wedding by people of The Netherlands and Mecklenburg, 3,000 marks were collected for the imprisoned Boer women and children. The Free Press was heard with every mark of approval, the entire company standing.

BITTING DECISION ON MONDAY NEXT

Forensic Tournery Held Between Baird and Dole.

U. S. ATTORNEY FOR PETITIONER

CLAIMS STRICT CONSTRUCTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS.

The Attorney General Contends that
Oahu Prison Is Not Exclusively a
Penitentiary—He Ridicules Com-
mon Law Standards.

C. C. Bittling's petition for a writ of habeas corpus was a second time due to be heard in the United States District Court at 10 a. m. yesterday. His counsel was again absent but Judge Estee declined to continue the hearing beyond 2 o'clock that afternoon. If the petitioner's counsel did not then appear, the court would not sign him counsel. Mr. Bittling intimated that he would plead his own case if necessary. Judge Estee called High Sheriff Brown to the witness stand and questioned him again as to the arrangements in the Oahu prison for segregating the different classes of prisoners.

In the afternoon J. C. Baird, United States District Attorney, was requested to present the case of the petitioner. Mr. Baird based his argument upon the eighth amendment to the Constitution, which forbids unusual or unnatural punishments. What might be a usual practice in darkest Africa could be a most unusual one in this country. He quoted authorities from several States and Territories.

E. P. Dole, Attorney General of the United States, replied on behalf of the respondent. Seventy or eighty years ago, he said, there were one hundred and twenty-three offenses for which death was the penalty in the common law of England. Within a century past the punishment, for treason in England was that the culprit be hanged, cut down before he was dead and, while yet alive, have his bowels taken out, then be decapitated and quartered, the quarters of his body to be exposed to public view in the four quarters of the kingdom. That was the common law of England. Its punishment was that the culprit be hanged at the present day. There was nothing unusual or unnatural, however, in carrying out a sentence of imprisonment for contempt by confining the offender in a department of the territorial prison set apart for the detention of defendants awaiting trial.

Mr. Baird contended that the prisoners, where the inmates are perfectly separated and secluded in eating and sleeping and exercising from prisoners serving long sentences for grave and heinous crimes. The speaker cited a case in one of the Southern States where it was held to be an unusual punishment to imprison a man for contempt in the county jail because he had not facility and room for taking due exercise there. He contended that local custom rather than common law was the criterion for deciding what was unusual punishment. When a Caucasian prisoner was subjected to having his hair clipped short it was not an unusual punishment—excepting in the case of a long-haired man or a short-haired woman. It was what the man was used to—designed for comfort and sanitary protection. To sever a Chinaman's queue from his head, on the other hand, would be an act of cruelty, while the hair of a woman's tresses flowing down to her waist, depriving her of a woman's crown of glory, would be an outrage.

Now, it had been the custom in the Hawaiian Islands under the Monarchy, under the Republic and under the Territory to use the term "prison," "jail" and "house of correction," both in the law of the land and in common converse, interchangeably. "County jail" or any term corresponding thereto was here unknown. In the speaker's official capacity, with the cooperation of the executive authority and the prison commissioners, he had effected a change whereby long and short term prisoners and those merely under detention without hard labor had been segregated by classes in the territorial prisons. Every jurisdiction of a District Magistrate had a jail or prison in which, when it suited the purposes of the public service, long term prisoners were sometimes confined.

Oahu prison was not exclusively a penal institution. He had yet to hear a single statement of any ill-treatment to which the petitioner had been subjected in his detention. Although within the same building he was not placed in contact with felons. There was not a word of complaint about his food or his sleeping appointments.

King Edward VII. would occupy Windsor Castle and beneath the same roof would repose the scullion who scoured pots and pans in the royal kitchen. Was that saying there was any stigma cast upon the king?

Mr. Baird, closing, defended his citation of authorities as being quite germane to the case at bar and twitted the Attorney General on the utter absence of any authority for his contentions. Seeing a pile of lawbooks in front of opposite counsel he intended arraying himself in armor to withstand a broadside, but was surprised to find that the books did not belong to the Attorney General and that he had not even a popgun to discharge. The court had nothing to do with the customs of the Monarchy or of the Republic of Hawaii. It mattered not what the kings did in times past. They might have confined men in dark cells and fed them on bread and water, but what concerned the court was the treatment of American citizens since June 14, 1900. At that date the constitution of the United States extended its protection over the people of the Hawaiian Islands. In a matter of liberty that which concerned one citizen equally affected the rights of seventy million people of the United States. It did not matter how the prisoners confined within the stone walls of Oahu prison were segregated by classes. The fact remained that it was a penitentiary where murderers, thieves and thugs were imprisoned. This was not a matter of grub. It might be that the petitioner was served with a banquet three times a day, his cell might be furnished with luxurious couches and divans. Yet the most princely treatment could not obviate the stigma that would attach to him from having been imprisoned under the same roof with the worst malefactors. Mr. Baird extended this line of argument with illustrations and conclusions with a reiteration of his claim that the only law presented to the court was in favor of the petitioner.

Judge Estee asked if counsel would file briefs. Mr. Baird answered that he would furnish a list of his authorities. Mr. Dole was satisfied to leave the case with the court as it stood. The judge then announced that he would probably render a decision on Monday and, if not ready to do so, would notify counsel.

WITH POPPING OF CORKS AND BOTTLES

FIRST DAY OF FESTIVAL PASSES IN A VERY PLEASANT MANNER.

Today and Tomorrow Will Also Be
Observed With Ceremonies and
Then the Twenty-Seventh Year
Will Be Properly Commenced.

Yesterday, the twenty-seventh anniversary of the accession of Kwang Su to the throne and royal prerogatives of the Chinese Empire, was fitly celebrated in the Chinese quarter of this city with all the customary Oriental ceremonies and rites, as well as the acquired manners of the western world. Yesterday was only the commencement of the celebration and was quite as elaborate in its exercises as could be expected from a community which has suffered as the Chinese of this city did last year, from a reception will be held in the Chinese consulate and tomorrow the Mandarin's celebration will take place. At the rooms of the United Chinese Societies which were the scene of yesterday's reception, open house was kept during the middle portion of the day and the rooms were crowded with white visitors who passed through, wished the members of the reception committee "A Happy New Year," shared the generous hospitality of the Chinese and made way for others to do the same.

The visitors were met at the head of the stairs by several of the reception committee and were ushered into the council-chamber of the societies, where stood a dozen or more of the prominent members of the Chinese colony who did the honors as hosts. After passing along this line, the visitors were taken to an adjoining banquet room where tables were set in American fashion and all manner of tasty eatables and drinkables were served in profusion. The Chinese were particularly cordial in their treatment of their guests and the remark was heard again and again, that the spirit everywhere apparent was most pleasant.

The guests were received by H. A. Hin, president, and Wong Chow, vice-president, of the society. They were assisted by the following young men: Ho Fong, W. Y. Kwai Fong, Lin Shen Chow, L. T. Chin, Lau Tang, Chang Chow and See Young. Both of the two officers named and their assistants were dressed in the every day clothes of an American citizen.

JOINT ARMY AND NAVY MANEUVERS THIS SUMMER

General Miles and Admiral Dewey
Respectively in Command—Sub-
marine Boats and Rangefinders.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Tentative plans have been formulated by the board of ordnance and fortifications of the army and the general policy board of the navy looking to joint maneuvers on a large scale during the summer by the artillery forces stationed at forts Wadsworth and Hamillon and the North Atlantic squadron.

Reorganization of the artillery into a corps makes it necessary that tests be made at the earliest opportunity of the system of fire control as exercised at the various sea coast fortifications. The forthcoming maneuvers will settle, it is expected, many

matters under discussion relative to the efficiency of various engines and implements of warfare.

The policy board of the Navy, of which Admiral Dewey is president, has been giving consideration to the proposed maneuvers. It has been practically decided to test the mechanism of the later ships constructed and the efficiency of submarine boats.

It is probable that Admiral Dewey will be in supreme command of the Navy and that Gen. Miles will be in charge of the land forces. The new chief of artillery will have actual charge of the repelling force. The North Atlantic squadron will be augmented by the addition of several torpedo boats and submarine boats. Rear Admiral Higginson will be the officer of the Navy second in command to Admiral Dewey.

Range and position finders now under consideration for adoption for the army will be tested by the location of vessels of the Navy, and operations similar to conditions in actual war will be conducted to ascertain exactly when a vessel passes over one of the submarine mines of the harbor. Control of these mines has recently been transferred from the engineering corps to the artillery.

THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL CONSIDERS SUNDRY MATTERS

At the Governor's council yesterday the Moana hotel's application for a liquor license was approved conditionally on its acceptance of the restricted license mentioned in former correspondence.

F. A. Dias was refused a light wine and beer license for Waipahu, at Oahu plantation, as applicants before him had been refused.

Mr. McCandless was instructed to call Mr. Pain's attention to the statute in reply to a letter of the Hawaiian Tramways Co. manager objecting to raise the tracks at Ala and at Port and Queen streets. Mr. Pain's objection was based on the fact that the grade had been changed at those places before under government orders.

An application of the Century Telephone Co. by its president, G. W. Smith, for leave to construct underground conduits was referred to the Attorney-General.

The Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Co.'s map of its proposed route from Alapai to Hotel street was approved on condition that arrangements for extending Hotel can be made.

THE FEDERAL COURT.

Routine Business and Adoption of
Two New Rules.

William Hudson, a native of Ireland, was naturalized by Judge Estee yesterday.

Hearing on demurrer in Tokio Immigration Co. vs. Manuel Sugar Co. is set for Wednesday at 10 a. m.

On motion of District Attorney Baird the following two new rules were adopted by the court:

"All officers and persons in the court room shall arise and remain standing while the marshal or bailiff is making proclamation opening and closing sessions of the court. It is the duty of the officer making the proclamation to strictly enforce the observance of this rule."

"Except in cases arising under the Internal revenue laws, and in cases where an offender is endeavoring to escape, the commissioners in this district shall not entertain a complaint, or issue a warrant of arrest in any criminal case unless first authorized to do so by the United States Attorney or his assistant."

ADDRESSES THE BUDDHISTS.

Colonel Olcott Talks to the Japanese
Concerning Their Faith.

The Japanese Buddhists of Honolulu were addressed by Colonel H. S. Olcott on Sunday afternoon. For an hour and a half he held the undivided attention of his listeners, while he urged upon them the duty they owed their faith to stand by it and promote its teachings among the western nations.

It was Colonel Olcott who united the two Buddhist factions that had been in opposition to each other for twenty-five centuries. At the conclusion of the address, the speaker was banqueted in the hall on the ground floor of the temple.

Captain Bergstrom's Funeral.

L. de L. Ward, W. M. of Lodge Le Progress, conducted the Masonic rites at the funeral of Olaf Bergstrom on Sunday. P. M.'s J. Little and J. Flower assisted. The pall bearers were Captain T. B. Murray and Captain E. T. Winant, representing the National Guard; Louis Petrie and C. Musgrave, Oahu Railway; H. J. Gallagher and G. P. Denison, Mystic Lodge, K. of P.; E. Johnson and J. Watson, Lodge Le Progress, Masons. Company F. N. G. H., under Captain Sam Johnson, acted as an escort of honor and fired three volleys over the grave. In addition all the commissioned officers of the First regiment attended, in full uniform. Mrs. Bergstrom and children had not arrived from Hawaii for the funeral. It is reported that the widow is ill.

No Quorum Present.

A general meeting of the Independent Charter Commission to have been held yesterday evening at Foster's hall did not materialize. The desired quorum was not forthcoming, hence the gathering was postponed until Wednesday evening, when it is believed the entire draft of the city charter will be ready for submission to the commission. It will then pass to the hands of the legislators.

SPIRITED LECTURE BY COL. OLCOTT

Progress Hall Crowded to Listen to the Theosophist.

ART OF HEALING WAS DISCUSSED

DID NOT GO INTO DETAILS ABOUT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SOUL AND SPIRIT.

Warns His Auditors Against the Use
of Hypnotism and Mesmerism by
Tyros—Olcott is Making Quite a
Stir Local Circles.

Although the lecture given by Colonel H. S. Olcott was held in a hall two or three times the size of the one in which he spoke Saturday night, a full house greeted the lecturer.

"The Divine Art of Healing" was the theme. The noted theosophist began by saying that the subject was one of such width that he could not go into the details of it in an hour and a half. To begin with, it is necessary to ask one self when the subject of healing is being discussed. What is meant? If he is a mere physical personality, consisting of a compound perambulating and digesting machine, it is necessary to follow one line of treatment.

If man is a spirit, a living soul, quite another line must be taken up. Colonel Olcott held that the soul had its existence before the birth of the body.

"Medicine acts upon the astral body," continued Colonel Olcott. "To understand its effect, it must first be explained that man consists of three parts, the physical body, the astral body, and the soul. The astral portion is the duplicate of the physical, cell for cell. It is the communicative between the physical body and the soul. It is the astral body that is seen after death, or while the person recognized in his last moments of physical life, often hundreds of miles away from the one who witnesses the phenomena. An instance was then narrated to illustrate the point under discussion.

"An Alsatian family were travelling from their native home to Brazil by a sailing vessel. On the voyage, the mother sickened and died. Before her death, she was greatly disturbed over the future care of their little baby. Suddenly she became quiet, and remained so, for such a length of time that the captain and the husband thought her dead. She suddenly revived and told them that she could die in peace, having seen a friend in Rio de Janeiro, who would take the child upon arriving there."

"Her husband was surprised to find that the friend knew of the wife's death, she having appeared to her, coming down the street with the baby in her arms, holding the little one outstretched to her friend, in a most beseeching way."

"The astral body," continued the great exponent of theosophy, "is the source of life and sensation. It is this that the psychologist and the hypnotist act upon."

The speaker then told how he had cured some three hundred people in Ceylon and India by appealing to this portion of their entities.

"Certain forms of paralysis," said Olcott, "can be cured through stimulating the astral nature. The vital force of one individual stirs the second self of the invalid to action. Patients who had suffered with paralysis for years had been made to jump and run as though they had always been well."

"Man is a master of forces that are below himself."

Here Papa Ito was referred to. "The old man was not an impostor," urged the Colonel, "but one who had mastered those occult forces in nature that the great majority of men pass idly by."

He himself had seen at Benares, a score of people who, once stirred, were enough to set wood on fire. The theory is, that by the concentration of their mental powers, they pause to gather a layer of ether over the flames or the heated rocks, which protects the physical portion of the body who walk upon them, from injury. Shark charming and use control of snakes, and other of the lower animals were explainable by the fact that man's stronger mentality held them in check and under control.

"Thought," he said, "is a mighty power. A person can be killed by the thought of another, if there be a flaw in his moral nature through which the psychic projection can penetrate. Beware of mesmerism in the hands of tyros and charlatans, it is something to be dreaded."

The speaker closed by urging upon each and every one of his hearers to live up to the best of those mysterious forces they had within them, so that whether they understood them or not, they would always be invulnerable against wrong, or wrongdoing from whatever source.

New Viceroys for Canton.
HONGKONG, Feb. 9.—A dispatch from Canton says four men who had been arrested for attacking Germans near Kun Chuk have been executed. The same dispatch announces the arrival of the new viceroys of Canton. The native newspapers approve the appointment, stating that the new official belongs to the progressive party.

Not Prince of Wales Yet.
LONDON, Feb. 9.—King Edward is, semi-officially asserted, desirous to be known that the Duke of Cornwall and York will not be created Prince of Wales until after his visit to the colonies.